Windmiller
page 6

# PHOENIX

First Year, No. 5 | Thursday, the Fourth Day of April, MCMLXVIII | Eight Pages

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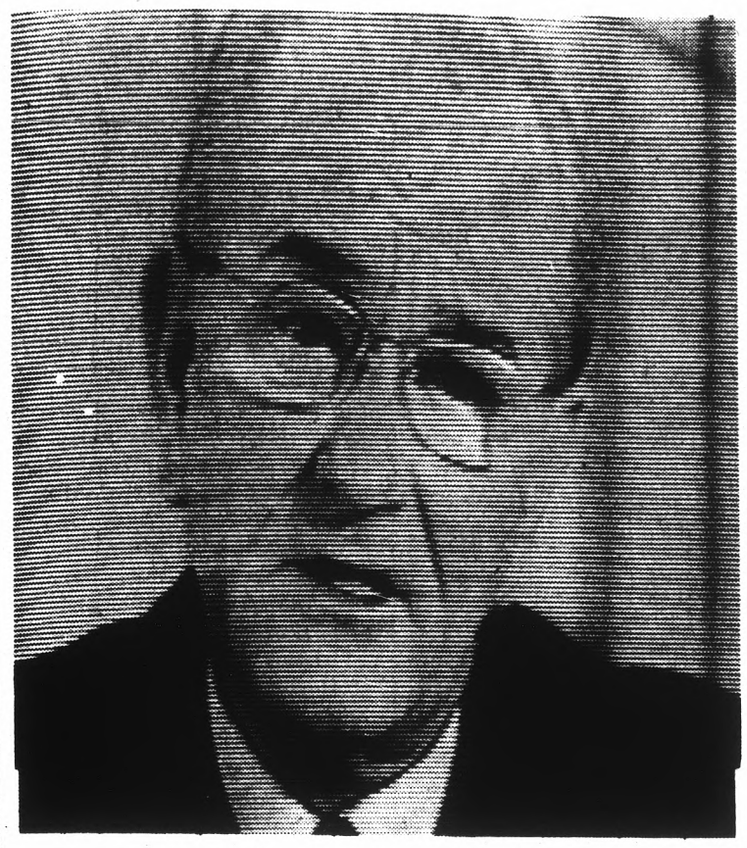
page 7



Johnson withdraws and the race changes direction.

# Demo race wide open

By Larry Maatz

While the battle for the Republican nomination appears to be settled, the race for the Democratic standard bearer remains to be run.

Nixon has emerged from the primaries unopposed – following Ronmen's withdrawal and Rockefeller's decision not to join – and only a last minute "stop Nixon" drive could bring about a reversal. In view of the unprecedented Republican unity this year, the latter possibility does not seem likely.

But while McCarthy also came out of the primaries a victor there is some question as to just what he has won.

**Different Scene**

For the Democratic scene is an entirely different thing. Here we have two declared candidates and another in the wings, all potential winners to a greater or lesser degree, but all with different obstacles in their path.

McCarthy, the urbane, quiet Senator from Minnesota was the first to enter the race. He polled a surprising 42 per cent in New Hampshire – opening the way for Kennedy as an active candidate – and followed it up with a 56 per cent majority in Wisconsin.

His campaign was begun more to develop a forum on Vietnam than to be a serious candidate, but the popularity of his cause has vaulted him into actual candidacy – something he may not have bargained for in the beginning.

His win in Wisconsin, though, still has not given him a clear edge over Kennedy, as the two still have to face each other in a primary where the voters will have a clear choice between them.

The test will come in Indiana on May 7.

In Wisconsin, McCarthy's win could have been the result on many factors: a crossover of Republican voters, general opposition to the President's policies with McCarthy being the natural, and only, alternative on the ballot, or the result of the Wisconsin Kennedy forces' open and active support for McCarthy as their candidate was not on the ballot.

**Large Ads**

In the latter case, the Kennedy forces took out large newspaper ads urging the Kennedy supporters to vote for McCarthy as the former's proxy.

McCarthy cannot claim a victory over Kennedy until he faces him across the ballot box – a situation which will also place him up against the awesome political machinery that the Senator from New York can muster. Few people have come away from such a contest unscathed.

McCarthy is also hindered in the deadly serious game of presidential politics by his insistence on keeping the campaign on a high plane, well away from any personal attacks. He has not yet struck for the jugular – Kennedy's Johnson's or Nixon's.

**Must Run**

The withdrawal of President Johnson also changes the nature of the campaign McCarthy must run. Rather than focus on the war, as he has done so far, he must now move to dealing with domestic issues, racial and economic – both areas where Kennedy is far more comfortable, particularly in the field of Civil Rights.

Kennedy, on the other hand,

*(continued on page 6)*

# RECRUITING SCUFFLE REVIEWED

The recently rejuvenated student judicial court may take action in the case of students involved in the fight during an anti-war demonstration against Marine recruiters here.

The fight broke out between members of the Students For a Democratic Society (SDS) and a number of other students who were watching SDS stage a demonstration against the recruiters.

Florence Schwartz, administrative assistant to Dean of Students Ferd Reddell, said the case has been referred to the student court for consideration.

**Meet Soon**

Lew Engel, chief justice of the court, said that members of the court will soon meet to decide if it will take the case.

When the judicial court has concluded its deliberation its results will be presented to the Dean's office, which will in turn present them to President John Summerskill.

Summerskill will take final action on the matter.

"I've been assured by the administration that they will back any decision the student court makes, including suspension," Engel said.

**No Criminal Charges**

No criminal charges will be brought against the students, according to President Summerskill's administrative assistant Tish Kimball.

"There was no college property destroyed in the disturbance and the college can't press charges for the fight alone," she said.

"President Summerskill vowed to take appropriate action in the case on campus. He sent a strongly worded statement to the judicial court asking them to consider the matter," she said.

Jerry Varnado, on-campus coordinator of the Black Students Union, has accused the administration of racism for suspending nine black students for beating former Gater editor Jim Vaszko, and yet not taking similar actions against the students March 22 Marine fight.

**No Legal Action**

Miss Kimball said the college did not take legal action in Vaszko's beating. "Individuals signed complaints in that case, not the administration."

Members of SDS have charged that a "vigilante committee" composed mostly of student athletes formed themselves into a "flying wedge" and attacked the anti-Marine demonstrators on March 22.

Tony Volk, one of those charged with attacking the demonstrators, labelled the SDS charge "completely ridiculous."

"There were only a couple of people involved in the fighting and it was spontaneous. There was no organized flying wedge," Volk said.

Volk said he was standing in the crowd near the Marine recruiters table when the anti-war demonstrators started arguing with the Marines and calling them names.

In response to this disturbance a group of students, mostly athletes, came up to the scene, Volk said.

"In my opinion both sides, the SDS and the athletes, joined the crowd not to talk but to agitate," he said.

**One Person**

Volk said the fight was caused when one person, neither an SDS member nor an athlete, attempted to disturb a demonstrator.

"Shortly after this the people from SDS started throwing flour on the Marines and the athletes, and the fight broke out spontaneouslv." he said.

*(continued on page 3)*

# Anti-war group divided on war strike plans

The Student Mobilization Committee, a loose coalition of anti-war groups, plans a student strike protesting the Vietnam war, racial oppression and the draft on April 26.

But at SF State, the student groups which compose the SMC are seriously divided on tactics for the strike.

Following the strict definition of a strike, the Workers' League plans to set up picket lines along 19th Avenue.

But other groups, such as the Students for a Democratic Society and the Young Socialists Alliance plan an anti-war carnival on campus featuring agit-prop skits, political games, folksingers, concerts and literature tables.

"Groups like the YSA and SDS are going to make the strike a failure," Steve Pendlton, WL chairman, said. "We don't support their tactics."

Bob Broadhead, co-chairman of SDS, said "the Workers' League wants to have a strike and beat-up the scabs. To me this is absurd."

But Don McGrew, an organizer in the WL, said the strike will be non-violent.

"We will try to talk to students who cross the picket lines but we will not resort to violence," McGrew said.

"It's about time students took sides," McGrew said. "We want to make it a political strike against the government."

Pendlton said faculty members from the American Federation of Teachers have agreed to join the picket lines.

According to Ben Stewart, Black Students Union chairman, no action has been planned for his group even though both the SDS and Workers' League have asked for its support.

"We haven't made any decision," Stewart said. "We'll probably support the strike, though."

Whatever the outcome of the student strike at SF State, the SMC will culminate its protest on April 27 with an anti-war march from the Golden Gate Park Panhandle to the Civic Center.

An SMC spokesman said British film star Vanessa Redgrave will speak at the Civic Center rally.

Former Congresswoman Jeanette Rankin and Admiral Arnold True are also scheduled speakers.

# Revisions sought in activity funding; more representation advocated

**This is the final installment of a three part series on AS fees.**

By John Davidson

The uses of the mandatory $10 Associated Students membership fee have been criticized – some students just don't like the way the AS spends their money.

Solutions range from abolishing the fees to continuing the funding system now used.

Three persons holding AS positions have answered the common criticism of AS funding – "if you don't like the way something is being done, then do it yourself."

**'Most Feasible'**

"The most feasible way for dissatisfied students to do something about the way their money is spent is to enter AS elections and get elected," Speaker of the Legislature John Webb said.

Russell Bass, chairman of the Student Center on General Studies, agrees with Webb, and has even suggested a new system to insure better representation in the AS legislature.

Bass calls it the council system, by which a portion of Leg members would be elected at large and the rest would be elected as the result of the support of self-selecting constituancies (special interest groups which select a candidate for office which will represent that constituancies' interests).

**Support**

"It would be a clear statement of support for whoever is elected and would clarify the funding system," Bass said.

AS general manager Harold Harroun also said the "best way for students to express dissatisfaction with AS funding is through the election process."

Harroun and Webb agree the central issue involving the use of student fees is the setting up of funding priorities.

Webb argues that this priority question could be solved if students elect representatives which served their interests.

**Budgets**

Funding is usually handled by the AS legislature which draws up budgets during spring for the fall semester.

The current budget, however, was drawn up by a special summer Leg committee under the auspices of AS president Phil Garlington.

Student body fees this year have generated $302,000 while additional sources of income add slightly more than $100,000.

**Special Interests**

Some dissatisfied students charge that each political slate getting into office enlarges the budgets of activities in which

*(continued on page 3)*

# TWLF moves out of YMCA

As the campus YMCA moved back into its office in Hut T-2, the clash between the Third World Liberation Front and the college administration came to a quiet conclusion.

The administration gave the TWLF until 5 p. m. last Friday to move out of Hut T-2, and the TWLF complied.

The YMCA had vacated its office two weeks ago, allegedly because of threats by Third World members. The TWLF denies making any threats.

Investigation into this phase of the debacle will be handled by the Associated Students Judicial Court, and not the administration.

The TWLF, being an AS sponsored organization, is entitled to a campus office. The College Y office space is allocated by the administration, and is not to be headquarters for an AS sponsored group. The College Y is not funded by the AS.

The AS space committee, on March 25, voted to make room for the TWLF in Hut E. But the TWLF rejected this, and is still without an office.

# Chinatown becoming an explosive ghetto

By Leonard Neft

San Francisco's Chinatown has been the center in the US for Americans of Chinese ancestry since the gold rush of 1849.

But Chinatown is now rapidly becoming a ghetto.

The 1968 immigration law has let thousands of Hong Kong and Chinese born persons come to the country.

**Limited Immigration**

In previous years immigration was limited to 105 persons a year.

Chinatown is the largest Chinese settlement in the country.

If the current immigration rate continues, city officials expect Chinatown's population to double within the next decade.

The majority of immigrants speak little or no English and can only find the most menial types of employment within the community.

Many of the younger immigrants, unable to earn a living, have turned to petty theft and

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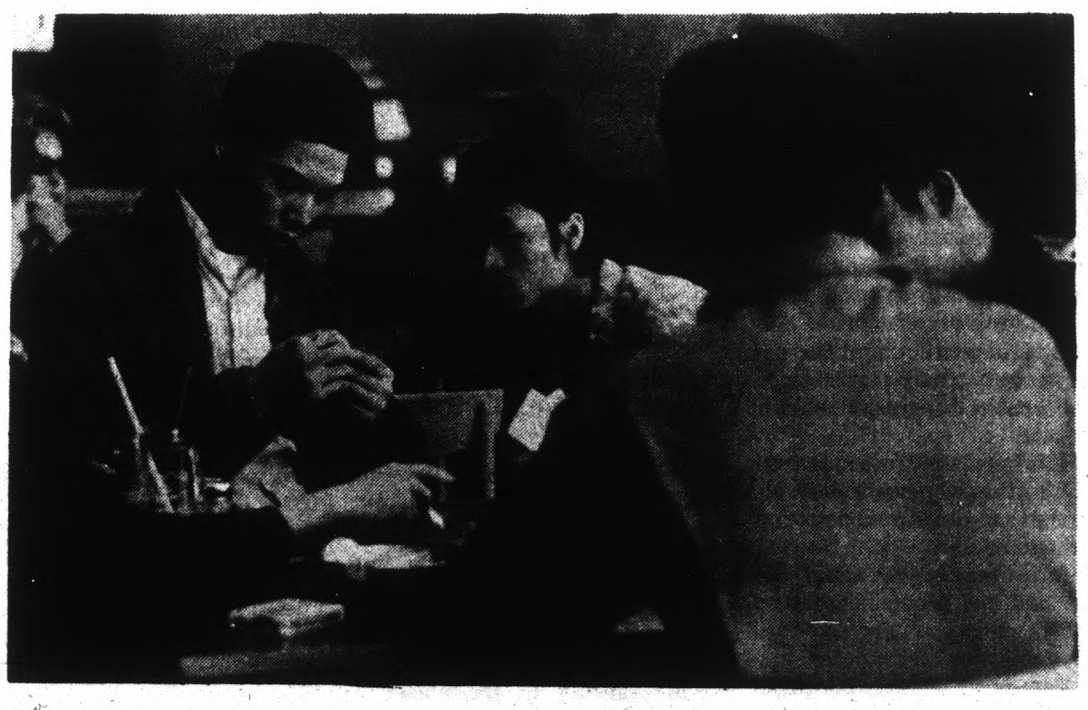


A look at the cards – but still no job.

Phoenix
Editorial

# On AS fees ....

The mandatory Associated Students membership fee must be abolished. The traditional mismanagement and inequitable distribution of these funds by the AS hierarchy has gone on far too long for any hope of reformation of the system.

The system itself must be torn down and replaced with one more responsive to the needs and resources of the students and the community.

And it could be done with benefit – rather than cost – to the few organizations and programs of lasting value on this campus, such as the Community Action programs and the Experimental College.

As it stands the AS takes some $360,000 annually from the students by way of their mandatory $10 per semester membership fee.

They then dispense this money among themselves and a few traditional areas such as Athletics and Creative Arts.

It doesn't have to be so.

Were membership in the AS optional, rather than mandatory, the AS would be forced to justify its existence to the students if it expected their support.

It is unlikely it could do so.

Those programs with proven worth to the College and the community, on the other hand, would be free to demonstrate to those they wished to involve or aid that their activities had true value – worth both support and participation.

It is likely they could do so.

Were this to come about and were students able to put their membership and money where they wished, some of the programs might find themselves with far more funds abailable then they have now.

For Example: If the 1500 students involved with the Experimental College were free to join that program rather than be forced to join the AS, the Experimental College would have some $30,000 annually to innovate with – rather than the $8,000 they receive now.

And were the Community Action programs to receive the support and participation of the minority students on this campus they would have some $50,000 or more to share – a bit more than they receive now.

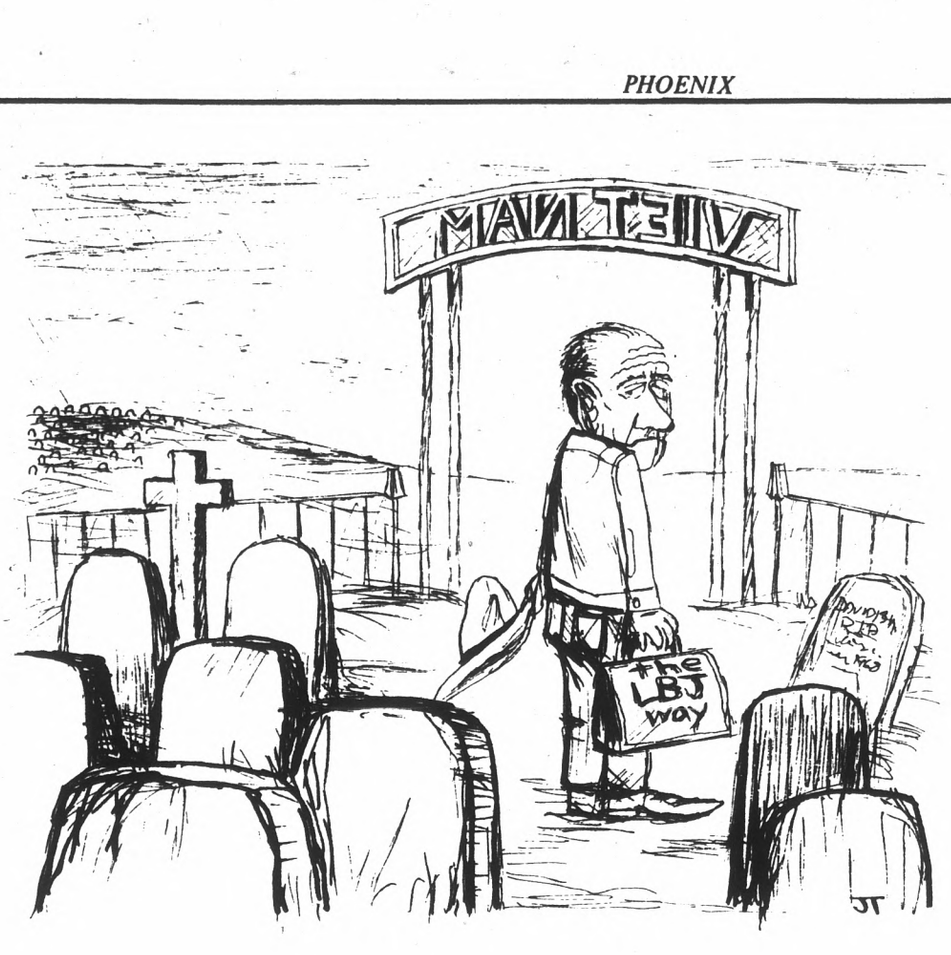
With this would go freedom to operate as they wished, with no control from the AS or time wasted with its bureaucracy and political maneuvering.

The Athletic and Creative Arts programs should be forced to support themselves, or seek support from either the College or the outside community.

So should all campus publications.

The bureaucracy of the AS, its political minions, business office, political arm and publicity department should be abolished.

Along with the organization itself.




Lyndon Johnson's withdrawal from the presidential race is now history, as is his de-escalation of the conflict in Vietnam.

And it now appears possible – even probable – that a cessation of hostilities in that war-torn country might ensue.

As a result, the President is being lionized as a man of peace, and many of his former critics are lauding him for what they term his "Noble Gesture."

We cannot join them.

For we cannot forget the inescapable fact, that, had the President made a similar decision some four years ago, the lives of over 400,000 human beings – Vietnamese and American GI alike – would not have been spent in the machine of war.

It seems a rather large price to pay for one man's nobility.

**The Editors**

# Trust-buster's tax: a bust

**James Loveland**

The recently proposed tax on 122,000 commuters is causing a predictable uproar in the neighboring counties.

When the tax was announced March 20 the leaders of the various counties expressed justifiable shock that Mayor Joseph Alioto should even consider such a scheme.

The commuter tax is part of a package designed to cut the city's property tax rate by more than 20 percent.

The package calls for:

* A 1 percent tax on earnings in San Francisco of non-residents, expected to bring $13.6 million.

* A one-fifth of 1 percent tax on gross receipts of all businesses, expected to bring in $25 million.

**Begin July 1**

If both taxes are approved by the Board of Supervisors and survive legal attack, they would bring into the $38.6 million beginning July 1.

The business tax was expected in the long awaited package – it's the tax on commuters that has surprised everyone.

The withholding cost to a commuter earning $5,200 a year would be $1 a week.

The cost to a commuter earning $10,400 a year would be $2 a week.

Peter Arrigoni, a Fairfax city councilman and leader of a Citizens' Committee to fight the tax, said:

"Enactment of a commuter tax can only lead away from a spirit of cooperation between the governments of the Bay Area. Let's not have the Golden Gate Bridge become an iron curtain."

Other less emotional cries of opposition are based on the argument the tax is illegal.

If Alioto loses the tax, it will be in the courts and not because of some iron curtain analogy made by an irate councilman.

When Alioto announced the commuter tax he said he was satisfied it would withstand a constitutional attack.

He said he was convinced that a commuters' tax backed by substantial relevant data would be upheld in the courts.

Alioto, a New Deal trust-buster, admitted he didn't know of any other city that taxed commuters.

**'Our Situation'**

"But then no other city has exactly our situation, in which half of the $3 billion in salaries paid out in the city each year goes to non-residents," he said.

City Attorney Thomas O'Conner said he knew of no city with a commuter tax. He said there are cities with payroll taxes, but that's on all persons – resident and non-resident.

New York's payroll tax is currently under legal attack by New Jersey commuters who charge the city cannot legally tax them.

The fact that San Francisco's tax discriminates between resident and non-resident may mean its death.

California Legislative Counsel George Murphy said the "tax here proposed would be directed solely at non-residents.

**Maybe!**

"It is possible that the court will find the tax cannot be deemed a municipal affair due to its extra-territorial application," Murphy said.

Trying to reply to all the criticism, Alioto said if the affected communities didn't like it, they can hit back by levying their own non-resident tax on anybody they like, or dislike.

He said the city's taxpayers provide police and fire service, streets, garages – 101 ways in which residents pay for service to the commuters.

**Income Tax**

Since the tax is going to be leveled on a person's earnings, it's not a commuters tax but just another income tax.

Thus one commuter will be taxed more for "services rendered" than another. If commuters are to be taxed they should be taxed equally – dollar for dollar.

And they should have a say as to how their money is spent, too.

# SF loves parades

**By John Keane**

Next to suicides and various concoctions of alcohol, San Franciscans like parades.

There are parades here on Columbus Day, St. Patrick's Day, Veterans' Day and Chinese New Year's. Balloons burst, bass drums boom, fat Boy Scouts bounce.

*Each noontime 1500 of the City's poor line-up three abreast and parade into St. Anthony's Kitchen on Jones Street for their only meal of the day – a free one. This festive occasion, however, is omitted from the brochures published by the Convention and Visitors Bureau. As is information on the poverty in Hunter's Point and Chinatown.*

But far and away the most traditional parades take place in this City every summer when the Tenderloin prostitutes are marched from police paddywagon to precinct to prison. Flashbulbs glare, cops declare, girls swear.

These parades draw front page coverage in both dailies, redundant statements from officials in high places and cliche sermons from preachers in pulpits.

Summer crackdowns on prostitution are as old as the Barbary Coast and as effective as Near Beer.

*The reason the annual crackdowns fail is that the law is once again reacting to the symptom of a cancer in the community rather than the cause.*

For ours is a society in which anything can be bought and sold. And while the people's law leans heavily upon those who would sell their bodies for unworthy purposes, it rewards those who prostitute their souls and minds for money, security, baseball cards, whatever.

Instead of making their own decisions, an American can prostitute his mind to the notion of "my country, right or wrong" or "might makes right." He could sell his body by using it to fight in an immoral war and further prostitute his soul by killing scores of the enemy.

*For all this he would receive various patches and medals for "courage beyond the call of duty."*

The argument most commonly presented against the conscientious objector is not one based on ethics or principle, but rather the law of supply and demand: "You know you are jeopardizing your business future. Employers just don't hire Conscientious Objectors."

This June one-half million collegiate prostitutes will forget reports like that gathered by the Presidential Commission on Civil Disorders and forget the past strife of Selma, Detroit and Newark. They will join "whites only" businesses and "whites only" athletic clubs to make important contacts and work off their fat.

They will begin collecting fastback cars, three-leveled houses and whatever the hell else Madison Avenue decides to create a need for.

And this July the S. F. Police will again begin chasing prostitutes around the Tenderloin and San Franciscans will have more parades.

DROPPINGS

# Mad, mad media

**By Brian Lawson**

The day of saturation media is upon us. Our lives are so entwined with the flickering screen it is only fitting the institution America holds most dear, the presidential race, should take on the tenor of a scenario.

The great Kennedy-Nixon televised debates of 1960 were the harbinger for the 1968 campaign. This year the television psychodrama will be in full flower, and the nation is about to be treated to a Freudian wish dream as the candidates sell themselves to a nation of glassy-eyed soap opera buffs.

As the candidates scramble for prime time exposure, and the networks tear their collective hair trying to balance their time equally, someone will undoubtably come up with the idea of putting everyone in one massive spectacular.

**Showdown**

Here then is the ultimate confrontation, "The Showdown at the Presidential Credibility Gap," starring Gene, the Father, Bobby, the Kid, George, the Obvious, and Dick, the Loser.

As the sun shines brightly a man strides purposefully into the natural amphitheater of rock and sagebrush.

He is calm and collected, his hair is silvery, and his manner consoling. He stands, waiting for his sworn enemy, Bobby the Kid, to show up for their showdown.

As Gene stares into the distance a youthful figure sneaks up behind him and kicks him in the seat of the pants.

**The Kid**

Obviously the second person is a child: his hair unkempt, his manner is halting, and he has a warm boyish smile. That is, his smile is warm and boyish when he isn't kicking someone from behind.

"Come kid, let us reason together. Let us work to end this great war with the barbarians from the east."

"Ah, my image can beat your image."

The two men face each other, grim visage to grim visage.

Their hands are held, ready over the speeches that hang, always ready by their gun hands. Just then a cry of "white power" echoes through the gap.

**The Obvious**

Both men turn to face the lightening charge of George the Obvious.

He rides into the gap on a white horse. He is really a dark horse, but he rebels against anything that smacks of blackness.

He dismounts his horse, and sticking out his chest he struts up to the two flabbergasted opponents.

"Ahm goin' to take over. Ahm goin' to fight commies and nigrahs for their own good. Common, fight."

The three men begin to brawl. Bobby the Kid throws underhanded cuts at Gene, and Gene fights manfully if a little to politely. All the while George is running around, screaming incoherently, and throwing vicious uppercuts at everyone's knees.

A crowd of dust arises from the titanic conflict, and the dust and noise attract the infamous new frontier hanger-on, Dick the Outcast.

He immediately rushes into the fray, hitting whoever is near, and managing to run in two directions at the same time.

Unfortunately, the time runs out, and the program fades out with the three protagonists turning on Dick to beat him into submission, again. Tune in sometime in the indefinite future for the conclusion to this soul-stirring drama.

# Letters to the Editor

Editor:

This is to notify you of my resignation as Advertising Manager of the Daily Gater effective March 29 at 5 p.m.

The reason for my resignation does not come as a result of any one story in the Daily Gater, but because of the consistent one-sided reporting and biased editorial policy.

In addition to the above, I find it impossible to work in an atmosphere of conflict between the editorial and advertising departments.

Bob Hirschfeld

Editor,

I am very impressed with the first issue of Phoenix. The entire staff responsible for seeing it through parturition deserves particular praise. This new paper has astonishing maturity, considering its age, dignity, and depth. May it stay ever as it is and never again have to undergo the agonies of rebirth.

Fredrik Feltham
Professor of English

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# Legislator wants check on colleges

Students spoke out recently on a proposal by Floyd Wakefield (Rep. Assemblyman), to cut spending for higher education.

Wakefield, from South Gate, California, called for an investigation into college and university spending and elimination of "professors who advocate immorality, anarchy and revolution in our classrooms.

Wakefield started an investigation of San Jose State after hearing that Dr. John Gilbaugh was removed as Dean of Education, without an explanation or reason by President Robert Clark.

Gilbaugh had recommended to Clark that the president not promote four teachers because of their alleged involvement in an illegal on-campus drinking party with students.

Clark approved the promotions.

Wakefield's report criticized Clark for permitting antiwar demonstrations, for sanctioning an experimental tutorial program and for not disciplining professors who allegedly violated the law.

"The legislature is mandate under the constitution to promote morals in education," Wakefield said. "Yet we are permitting such immoral conduct and lust on our state-supported university and college campuses.

"We are passing legislation each year which forces the taxpayers to pay for these ridiculous programs," he said.

# Support for collective bargaining sought by local faculty groups

By Bruce Campbell

SF State's two principal faculty groups, the American Federation of Teachers (AFT) and the Association of California State College Professors (ACSP) are trying to drum-up support among its members for a collective bargaining drive at the April 24 trustees meeting.

Collective bargaining would enable faculty members to wield more power in dealing with the Board of Trustees while opening the door to teacher participation in other administrative matters.

But many of SF State's faculty march to the beat of a different drum, or worse yet, to the beat of more than one drum.

According to Newman Fisher, chapter president of the ACSCP, "The faculty is so fragmented that it's virtually impossible to work together."

The ACSCP represents a majority membership of about 33 per cent of the faculty, and was elected as the agent for the faculty in an Academic Senate election last spring.

The AFT represents approximately 20 per cent of the faculty, and in the past, has been more militant than the ACSCP.

But, to complicate matters, there are other faculty organizations.

The American Association of University Professors, largely conservative, represents from 10 to 15 per cent of the faculty while the California State Employees' Association and the college division of the California Teachers' Association represent smaller percentages.

The snarl of faculty membership is further complicated by a conflict of commitment. Many faculty members belong to two or three organizations, often creating a o

ing a compromise of interest. For example, Fisher is also a member of AFT.

The demand for collective bargaining was denied last spring by the Board of Trustees, and the Trustees are believed to be against it this year.

With this in mind, the ACSCP is hesitant about a militant stance in making its demands.

"We're not militant and were not conservative," Fisher stressed. "Right now were in the discussion stage concerning our approach towards the Trustees with collective bargaining. We're not trying to slay the dragon."

Peter Radcliff, head of the AFT local 1352 at SF State, is also unsure concerning tactics towards collective bargaining.

"The AFT has taken a poll among the teachers to survey faculty priorities," he said. "I just don't know at this time what our position is going to be or if we will strike when the time comes."

Radcliff pointed out that last year 66 per cent of the faculty were in favor of collective bargaining.

"I don't think the faculty is prepared to fight for collective bargaining at this time," Fisher said. "There are no real issues which have drawn a strong majority of faculty support. We are too divided."

He said that collective bargaining will have to become a reality, however, "because there are pressures from all sides."

Collective bargaining is very rare in school systems throughout the US, Fisher said. The New York public school recently acchieved this after a prolonged strike.

"But we're not willing to strike unless the issues are supported by the faculty as a whole," Fisher emphasized. "People are itching to go on strike, but they have to realize that this involves a sense ov timing. So far, collective bargaining has been pretty much a bust."

Fisher partly attributed these conditions to Sacramento politics.

"We are currently subject to a reactionary trend in state politics," he said. "About all we can do is to sit patiently and let these politicians shoot their wad."

# Recruiting fracas considered

(continued from page 1)

SDS member Dick Tewes is hesitant to charge the group of athletes with coming to the demonstration with a pre-arranged plan of attack, but agrees they formed a flying wedge that looked like it had some organization.

Tewes said any action by SDS during the fracas was completely spontaneous.

**Flour Throwing**

Tewes agreed that the scuffle was touched off by a combination of the antagonism of one student and the flour throwing incident.

"SDS wanted to stage an anti-war agit-prop performance near the Marine recruiters station and we asked people to move back. Most did, except for a few students who insisted on guarding the Marines table," Tewes said.

He said the SDS simply moved their skit down to avoid these students. The skit involved the reading of quotations from "Chairman LBJ" and the simulation of US bombing of the Vietnamese people.

"One guy tried to stuff our bullhorn with newspaper. After that some SDS members, emulating US bombers, threw sacks of flour on other SDS members playing Vietnamese people.

Tewes said in his opinion the general feeling in SDS is not to have charges pressed against the alleged attackers.

"We just want to point out that the administration plays favorites," he said.

# 'Shouldn't hire on a color basis,' says Political Science chairman

By Leonard Sellers

"I have been told by some people that because I'm white I can have no understanding of a Black Studies Program. I reject that premise as totally unworkable at a place like San Francisco State."

Dr. John Bunzel, chairman of the political science department at State, leaned back and carefully chose his words.

"Some people argue that the color of a professor's skin is more important than the substance of the course. But the academic process is inviolable. Intimidation of a department, much less physical invasion, cannot be accepted as a constructive way to present one's grievances."

The political science department is at the moment faced with two tasks; preparation for conversion to the quarter system and recruitment of new staff members.

While recruiting the department has to consider the possible development of a Black Studies Program.

**Complex Problem**

"I have a deep interest in the development of a Black Studies Program on this campus," Bunzel said. "It is a matter of great compl·vity. Those of us trying to develop a constructive program will come to a lot of grief before we see the light at the end of the tunnel. But we have to start from the premise of giving as much study and support of a Black Studies Program as possible.

"It has been suggested that I not bring a man into this department unless he is black. But it has to go beyond this. I think that black students may respond directly and positively to a black instructor in the sense that the relationship is clear and personal and understandably effective. After all, among the components of the racial question is one of pride and personal identification for black people. I understand this. It is potent consideration.

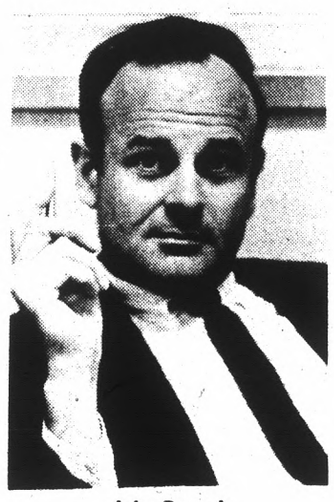
**No Undergraduates**

"I have been traveling around the country, looking for Negro political scientists with the qualifications and background who would consider working here. But I am not interested in hiring a black under-graduate who would teach a class in exchange for three units of credit.

"What we need are political scientists who have both an interest and qualifications in African politics. Yet our best trained political scientists are from places like UCLA and Berkeley, and most of them are white.

"This raises a professional question; What is the test of competence? Color? Only in recent years has the academic community succeeded in throwing out politics as a creed for hiring or firing. Now is it to be color?

Dr. Bunzel is the author of



John Bunzel

"Anti-politics in America," "Issues of American Public Policy," "The American Small Businessman," and co-author of a case study on "The California Democratic Delegation of 1960." He is the California political consultant and analyst for the Public Broadcasting Laboratory (PBL) which will send him to both political conventions this year, and a member of the Kennedy California delegation. For two weeks in March Dr. Bunzel was the moderator of KQED's "Bay Area Profile."

# Whitaker challenges UN's third decade

By Donna Finidore

The United Nations is quickly falling behind in its neutral role of peace-preserver, according to Urban Whitaker, professor of International Relations.

The UN is no longer called upon by nations, as in the Arab-Israeli War of last year, to settle disputes.

"The UN has its hands tied," Whitaker said. "The Arab-Israeli conflict proved this. Troops were stationed in the United Arab Republic by the UN Emergency Force but President Gamal Abdul Nassar requested they be removed.

Nassar had the UN Secretary-General withdraw the troops because UN men would be safer.

"He didn't want to see any harm come to them nor an unacceptable escalation," Whitaker said.

The UN has to have the approval of the host country before it can interact or negotiate in a time of crisis.

The UN Secretary-General in promptly executing Nassar's request acted legally and properly.

Whitaker was a chairman at a "Strategy for Peace" Conference, held last October, in Warrenton, Virginia.

He headed a discussion group called "The UN: The Third Decade."

**Peace Keeping**

"It is necessary to expand the peace-keeping machinery of the UN," Whitaker said. "The present policies are just not adequate to cope with the system's problems.

"The reports of the peace conference and what took place," he said, "act as a megaphone—knowledge of the UN to the nation and the world.

This is what we (the 72 participants) were trying to achieve."

**Needs a Better System**

John Sloane, assistant professor in the IR Department, agrees with Whitaker that the UN is "doing useful work, but has to evolve in a better system.

"The UN was originally formed," Sloane said, "so the Allies could hold things together, but that was quickly dispelled.

"Of course, I'd rather have the UN as it now stands," he said, "than not have one at all."

the General Assembly.

"There was unanimous opinion that the Vietnam war is an overriding concern to the international community" and is having a damaging effect on progress in many other vital areas in the UN and elsewhere "The Third Decade" text read.

It was recommended at the October conference that beginning or developing crises be brought to the UN by member-states or by the Secretary-General.

The text concluded that "given the unassailable fact that Vietnam is a threat to the peace, the full resources of the UN have not been exploited."

# MORE REVISIONS SOUGHT IN ACTIVITY FEES

(continued from page 1)

they have special interest while neglecting all others.

Some would be happy with abolishing student fees.

The result of abolishing fees, according to Webb, would be that all AS funded activities which could not obtain other means of income would die.

In short, the AS would be crippled and would most likely cease to exist.

Bass, who works with the Experimental college, said it is difficult to get outside funds because:

* Students have to learn how to go about getting money.
* Funding of students is a new and novel thing
* Nobody is interested in investing money in an unstable area.

SF State has acquired the national image of instability, he said.

The possibility of obtaining additional finances from the state government is slim.

Harroun said since the AS has to operate under two sets of laws, the educational code and the corporation code, abolishing fees would be difficult.

**Trustee OK**

Any decision to abolish fees would have to be approved by the president and the college trustees and would have to comply with corporate law.

A move to abolish fees can be accomplished by a referendum signed by 5 percent of the student body or the introduction of a resolution into the AS legislature.

Individual students have discussed the possibility of trying to get AS fees abolished by student vote during the AS elections April 24-25.

Many students suggest establishing regulatory student fees, whereby only students wishing to take part in AS activities can pay the fees.

**Not Valid**

Webb said regulatory fees are not valid because of the impossibility of keeping non-paying students from using facilities which they in theory must pay to use.

Bass said a regulatory system would necessitate an enlarged bureaucracy to enforce the system.

If regulatory fees were established the mount of funds available to the AS would be reduced.

The AS would be forced to restrict funding to only the most vital areas.

**Critics**

Critics of this system argue that even the most important areas could not be adequately funded.

Still another possibility is a system of political lobbying, where special interest groups would make their demands known to the AS Leg by direct pressure.

Through lobbying the groups applying the most pressure to would force the Leg to comply.

Critics of this system argue that students do not generally make their wishes known to government by attending meetings.

In the end, they contend, funds would be inquitably distributed to groups with the best lobby ability.

**Continue**

A final alternative is to let the current system continue.

Harroun said if the current system of funding remains "something will have to give.

"The student government is trying to support the educational innovation programs while at the same time supporting on campus programs such as athletics and creative arts.

"Students are going to have to decide just how they are going to spend their money. There should be a change of direction," he said.

**Which One?**

Which, then, of these alternatives should be used by students who are dissatisfied with the current use of their $10 fee?

Webb, Bass, and Harroun suggest dissatisfied students use the elective system to change the direction of AS funding.

Critics argue, however, that such a solution is politically unrealistic due to the limited involvement of the student body in student government.

Abolishing fees is a possible answer, but to abolish fees would, as Webb suggests, eliminate the entire AS.

# IN WHITE AMERICA REACHES ACTOR ON AND OFF STAGE

ACT performers Robert Herron and Dana Larson featured in "In White America."

**By Art Beeghly**

Because Malcolm X, Nat Turner and Marcus Garvey inspire him, you might suppose it's just his job. He acts these roles in the American Conservatory Theatre production "In White America."

But Robert Herron, a 28 year-old SF State graduate who stars in the play is black. He lives his role.

Rising out of his chair, his how-do-you-do smile gone, Herron said "I've been looking all over this whole damn town for an apartment. It's barbarism. They won't rent to Negroes."

**Painful History**

"In White America" documents the Negroes painful history in the white society. The play's material comes from historic sources — the notes of a doctor aboard an African slave ship, Senate debates recorded in the "Congressional Record," and essays from W.E.B. DuBois.

Freedom songs and spirituals are accompanied by guitar. Herron sings in the play.

"When I portray Marcus Garvey or Malcolm X, I really have to tone myself down and not froth with emotion. I have to still communicate and not send the audience running out of their seats," Herron said.

**Habits**

Herron's clothes and habits reveal him as the bachelor who is striving for success and yet who sees much uncertainty ahead.

Snappily dressed in white levis, a turtleneck under his pull-over sweater, he propped his feet on a window sill, occasionally chewed his finger nails, then got up and opened a window.

"I'm working in anything I can get. Unless your name is Poitier, you go from contract to contract. You can't afford to be too particular."

**Only a Guard**

After winning the big part in "In White America," he settled for being a guard in A.C.T.'s "The Crucible."

"I'm there holding a spear and speak a few lines. Somebody has to do it," he said.

"I've learned more being a guard than in the rest of my time at A.C.T. The older actors and the director, William Ball, have been very valuable. They answer my questions and give techniques and advice.

"Mr. Ball gave us almost a free hand to work out our own approach in the White America play. When you know you are going to be on stage with seven other professional actors, you work.

"I hate to be second-rate. I'm continually trying to improve and to complement the other actors."

Herron likes "In White America," but said its message could be "legitimately stronger.

**'Glossed Over'**

"It's glossed over enough not to offend some people," Herron said.

Herron doubts race relations are improving.

"Instead of working with the people, the government 'throws the dog a bone.' They build a park in hopes the people keep quiet and cool down. Nothing is solved."

Quietly telling of his childhood, Herron explains why he is counseling at the Camp Parks Job Corps Center in Pleasanton.

**Musician**

"My father was a musician, he toured with Harry Belafonte for a long time. My mother was the typical housewife. I can't remember seeing my father more than once or twice.

"Parents are so important, they must provide attention and concern for their kids. We try to make the Job Corps a home away from home for the kids."

Herron began his professional career as a singer with a group called "The Five Chaps."

"The group never got any breaks, so no hits," Herron said. A year after he left the group, he acted in his first play, in a small junior college in Colorado, in 1960.

**Halfback**

He was an All Far Western Conference halfback while at the University of Nevada. At UN he majored in English, minored in speech and drama. He acted in two college plays there.

Herron still looks the athlete. Trim, about 6 feet 2, his gesturing hands displayed grace and strength.

He did not smoke.

His smooth voice would please the stodgiest radio station. His hair was short, his flawless complexion complemented by a slight cleft.

**SF State**

In September, 1964, Herron transferred to SF State, where he continued studying English, speech and drama in his senior year.

"Other than commuting and finishing college, I didn't have time to get involved in outside activities, such as sports or the Black Students Union. I was in college six years, was sick of it and wanted out."

**Critics**

Rasping critics, racial discrimination and moves from town to town are Herron's life.

Asked if acting was worth all its drawbacks, Herron said:

"I'll sum it up with my football experience. You are treated just as an object, you're too tired to do home work. But when you score a touchdown or catch that pass, it's worth every bruise."

Lot 49 Geoff Link

# Campus folk festival --best talent yet

Plans for the SF State Folk Festival – the major cultural event of the year here – are just about complete.

With ll major acts lined up so far, this festival should be one of the most varied ever.

Traditional folk (Ellen Faust), neo-folk (Tim Hardin), rock folk (The Electric Flag), electronic folk (Crome Syrcus), funky-folk (Dan Hicks and His Hot Licks) and other-culture folk (Hopi and Navajo Indian dancers) are some of the areas and artists expected.

The festival, which runs from April 24 through April 28, is the college's seventh and has grown from a few acts on one day to an affair that rivals Berkeley's annual folk extravaganza.

**Indians**

One of the most unusual and important performances will be by 38 Hopi and Navajo Indians from Keams Canyon Arizona.

Local folksingers Ellen Faust, Steve Mann, Erik Frandsen and Clint Swank, plus the Cleanliness and Godliness Skiffle Band, open the festival Wednesday evening.

Miss Faust has appeared on campus several times, including the second Folk Festival.

**Major Concert**

But the first major concert will be Friday night with the Indian dancers and Gale Garnett, whose first LP, "Sing in the Sunshine," won a Grammy as the best folk album of 1964.

Also appearing will be Gordon Lightfoot, winner of Canada's Midum award last year as its leading male vocalist.

Guitarist Merle Travis shares the Friday Billing. He has been around a long time and many of songs have already been assimilated into the folk culture, which makes him unique at this festival where most of the songs are still in the process of becoming folk.

**Smoke. . .**

Among Travis' best-known songs are "Smoke, Smoke That Cigaret" and "16 Tons."

Dan Hicks is guitarist for the Charlatans, probably the first rock band in San Francisco, and His Hot Licks is a funky-folk group he recently organized.

On Saturday afternoon there will be a series of guitar and banjo workshops, with the artists appearing at the evening concerts.

Tim Hardin, who wrote "If I Were a Carpenter" and "Lady From Baltimore", appears at the 8 p. m. concert with Dino Valenti, author of "Let's Get Together" that was made famous by Jefferson Airplane.

**Scored**

So will Crome Syrcus, a Seattle group who scored the Joffrey Ballet's "Astarte." This rated them a mention in "Time" and a cover story in "Saturday Review."

**Dance Concert**

At the late dance-concert Saturday will be the Indian dancers, Crome Syrcus, Gordon Lightfoot and Curley Cook's Hurdy Gurdy Band. Cook is Jim Cook, former guitarist for the Steve Miller Blues Band.

Sunday's Jubilee Concert will end the festival with most of the major acts, plus The Electric Flag, guitarist Mike Bloomfield's band.

# Indigenous art

The light show is the most unique art form to spring from the Better-Living-Through-Chemistry movement. It is, in fact, the only art form indigenous to San Francisco.

The flashing lights, film loops, slides and liquid projections that accompany all rock shows here have spread to most major US cities. And some English ballrooms try to follow the pattern.

But is it really art?

**Is It Art?**

Naturally, most of the major practicing light show people consider it an art form. But there is some debate even among them.

"Little Joe" Gannon, 18-year-old Britisher whose Electrolumesence regularly lights up the Avalon, appraises it realistically.

"If it is art," he says, "it's art in infancy." Right now, he said, it is more entertainment than art.

Bill Ham, 35-year-old painter, agrees. He has moved his Light Sound Dimension (which includes jazzmen Jerry Granelli, Fred Marshall, Noel Jewkes and Marshall's wife, formerly Beverly Bivens, lead singer for the We Five) out of the frantic ballroom scene for the more intimate surrounding of a studio.

**Liquid**

There he paints with the lava-like liquid projections that have been San Francisco's major innovation in light art. And the amplified instruments create the environment. Ham's images and the electronic-like music is abstract, leaving the viewer to fill in his own story-line.

But L-S-D does not always click, either. Sometimes it is a very moving experience, other times not. But it is always different and, like Ham says, "it's a totally improvised performance."

There is yet another dissenter, SF State art professor Seymour Locks. He says most light shows in the city are "primitive" because they fail to change the nature of the environment through the use of light.

**First in City**

Locks was among the first in the city to work with lights and music. He participated in a show for the Pacific Art Association back in the early 1950s – more than 10 years before light shows got underway on a large scale here.

The effect most light shows aim for is total sensory involvement, a unified experience of light and music that can bring you to an emotional peak like any good art.

That effect is rarely achieved, but when it is, it is certainly valid. Several weeks ago at the Carousel, during the Grateful Dead's second set, Ben Van Meter's North American Ibis Alchemical Company pulled it off.

**Never the Same**

When it does happen, all you have left is a memory. You'll never go back and hit the combination exactly the same again. Light shows always work in the present, as Ham says his does, and if you're not there to watch it happen, you're just out of luck.

Most light show people blame the infrequency of that necessary combination on lack of funds. Light shows are extremely expensive. No major show here has less than $5,000 worth of equipment and all want much more.

The shows have to keep changing for interest and variety, or else they'll die. This means money for cameras, new projectors, color film and endless material that is necessary just for survival.

The Doors and the Airplane can demand up to $7,500 a performance. Most light shows usually get $150 to $200. The smaller shows receive less.

**Twisted Capitalism**

The problem appears to be a variation of a capitalist cliche: You have to have money to make art.

Some of the plight of these light show people of course, is exaggerated. A little more imagination could be used in some instances to make up for lack of funds.

But the medium clearly requires more than just a bit of ingenuity. You don't really have a light show unless you have a place to put it on.

The environment for light shows as we know them, is large ballrooms. There are only three in the city that operate continuously, plus the Straight Theater. There are probably a dozen and a half light shows here, however.

**One at a Time**

Though three or more rock bands can play in a night, only one light show can perform. Consequently, competition is stiff.

This may keep those shows that now are on top on their toes, but it also almost precludes the smaller shows of ever fully developing.

But the light show in general will certainly develop. And once the unified experience created by a perfect combination of lights and music begins to happen more consistently, light shows will become recognized as the art form they are.

# Chinatown becoming an explosive ghetto

(continued from page 1)

buglaries to survive.

Once apprehended by police, these youths are unable to obtain employment even within Chinatown.

A group of these youths, who recently came to the US have demanded money from the ruling social structure of Chinatown.

The group wants money for a recreational club house, and training programs to teach job skills, and a way of learning English on the job.

**Threats**

They threatened "crimes of violence on Chinatown's streets" if their demands were not met.

However, when the group spoke to Chinatown's leaders two weeks ago, their request for money was turned down.

A representative of the ruling body – Six Companies – said the groups' request was "protection money" to avert a riot.

**Proud**

The Chinese have always been fiercly proud of being able to "take care of their own". But it now appears this pride in caring for their own has backfired.

Although it is true that few Chinese immigrants have turned to the ruling body of Chinatown for help, several community leaders believe the lack of requests for help doesn't necessarily mean there is no need for help.

Rev. Larry Jack Wong, a Presbyterian minister employed in Chinatown's anti-poverty program said, "If nobody has called for help maybe it is because their relatives tell them there is no place else to turn to.

"The 'we Chinese take care of ourselves' slogan may be forcing the newcomers into a vicious circle. They work 14 hours a day, don't get a chance to learn English and lack the time to be involved in anything," he said.

**Image**

This is the price newcomers are expected to pay for continuing Chinatown's image, Rev. Wong said.

Chinatown is a 30 block area, surrounding Grant Ave. jammed with some 50,000 persons.

Chinatown's social sturcture is composed of four main groups: family associations, district associations, the Six Companies, and the tong.

Almost all residents are members of the family and district associations, and everyone is theoretically represented in the Six Companies.

**Evils**

Burton H. Wolfe, in his study of Chinatown, "The Unassimilated People," said the social structure of Chinatown is perhaps most responsible for Chinatown evolving into a ghetto with all its accompanying evils.

The study said Chinatown family associations contribute to the situation by "extorting monthly and yearly dues, collections for cemetery funds, collections for celebrations, regular contributions of oil (incense) money and a graduated scale of assessments on businessmen and property owners."

The family associations assist families in meeting medical and funeral expenses and help newly arrived immigrants become adjusted.

But the established Chinese "fiercely resent the extortion of money by the associations."

Wolfe said district associations extort money – dues, political contributions and "good will money", from Chinese merchants who are just opening their stores.

**No Status**

The Chinese businessmen join the district associations because "without it, the Chinese in Chinatown has no social, political or judicial representation. Without it, he is a man devoid of status."

# MAGAZINES KEEP EYE ON TEENS

Photos are only redeeming factor

By Katy Bromwell

Teen magazines "Seventeen" and "Sixteen" do not add up to anything except disaster.

"Eye," a new Hearst publication, is also a disaster. The general consensus toward "Eye" seems to be universal.

One critic summed it all up when he said "what in the hell are they trying to prove?"

**Not Honest**

Both "eye" and "Cheetah" are exploiting the hep movement to sell their product. They lack an honest understanding of the hep movement and what it is doing.

"Eye" explores such creations as music and musical groups, Donovan, flourescent paint, meditation, painting cars, and men's jewelry.

Such titles as Dylan, Soda Pop Art, Captain Pimple Creams Fiendish Plot, Mary Jane Goes to War, and Guthrie Bester's Top 100 Albums sums up "Cheetah's" creations.

It is difficult to determine what these magazines are trying to achieve.

"Eye" took an "in depth" survey of Columbia University students on the subject of men waring beads, bells and amulets.

The students gave responses like "they're artificial and feminine. Wouldn't wear them if it were the last day on earth."

Then "Eye" advertises men's beads for $33.50.

**$8 Clyde**

"Eye" is up with the trends.

It gave a four page spread to an $8 Clyde suit and an article on electric dresses that were created months ago and died in the same week.

There is an article on how to paint your "plain ordinary Lancia Zagato fastback coupe with stars, flowers, bull's-eyes and rainbows."

"Eye" says "decorated cars have been around for a while, but in the past they've been sloppily painted jobs or required vast amounts of time, patience, skill and money. "Eye" solved all the problems in one fell swoop—"with decals."

**Decal Painting**

Creative painting is lost with decals. When a hep person paints a car it is usually a late model Ford or Chevrolet.

He gathers all his friends, who create a totally unique independent car that has a personality that could not be reproduced with decals.

"Eye" had all the right ingredients, it thought.

It had an "Evening with Tim Leary," a poor excuse for a comic strip called "Ravi Duck" and a story "Jack's Game" which began with a memorable lead.

**She Decides**

"His smile is that of a person who has recently spent time in a mental institution, but the cut of his jacket is good, and the set of his shoulders easy, and she decides not to be afraid." And so the story went.

"Eye's" guide to rock was a real disaster. Musical groups were placed in such unbecoming categories as, "Rock of Ages," "Electric Power '68," and "Money in the Bank."

"Draft Women Now," was a disgusting and unfair article about how the spoiled American girl should be drafted because she is more vicious and cold-blooded than men.

The photographs are the only redeeming factor of the publication.

**Cream**

The photos that accompanied the interviews with Warren Beatty and Donovan were beautiful. The pictures of Cream were masterpieces.

"Eye's" best feature was a center fold called "The Electric Last Minute" which unfortunately was printed on the back of a poor excuse for a psychdelic poster.

Correspondents from San Francisco, New York, London and Los Angeles tell what's happening, where, with whom in their city.

The San Francisco correspondent mentioned the SF State suspensions and demonstrations. Popular rock groups, dress shops, Michael McClure, dance halls, and dope were discussed.

"Cheetah's" best feature is that it is not as bad as "Eye."

"Cheetah," a twenty first century publication company product, presents the usual book, record and movie reviews.

Its cartoons are funnier than "Eye's" and in much better taste.

However, like "Eye," "Cheetah" is lacking something. It's an indefinable something, but when it's not there, it's missed.

**Not New**

A tedious article about Bob Dylan did not say anything that had not been said before.

"Mary Jane Goes to War" is the type of story hep people like to read. According to the article the whole US Army is turning-on.

Quotes from soldiers like "when you're with your unit you can turn on any time, any place" and "we could get amphetamines from the medics. The after effects weren't considered," paint the picture of the article.

**Human Puppet**

The article on "Bread & Puppet Theater" is worthwhile. It's short and to the point. It deals with a creative troupe who "operate life-size puppets so skillfully it is hard to tell human and puppet apart."

The pictures tell the troupe's story. It's done in good taste and is the best article in "Cheetah."

"We Expect War in the Streets this Summer" is worthwhile reading, however the rest of the magazine can be classified as a bad mistake.

"Eye" and "Cheetah" are the only two of their kind on the newstands. There seems to be no present plans to publish another such publication and if we're all very lucky there never will be any such plans.

# Soaring at 3,000 ft. like being born again

By Art Beeghly

"The quietness up there, the breath taking view, it's like being born again. You're at peace with the world below."

Lothar Koppe, instructor of metal technology, pilots sailplanes for weekend relaxation.

Sailplanes are heavier-than-air craft with a small plane's shape, such as the Piper Cub, but without an engine or propellers. They are precision machines designed for optimum aerodynamics. The longer the plane glides with the least drop in altitude, the better.

Koppe enjoys the physical variations of soaring.

He can be serenely looking from side to side, taking in the sky and fields. Then the sailplane rapidly changes direction and speed. He is shoved against his seat.

**No Jets**

He is unhappy in plush, soft-riding jets.

"You can't even tell you're flying," he said.

Sailplanes are towed to about 2,000 feet by a powered plane and released. It then moves on rising air currents produced from the sun's reflection off the earth, or on waves of wind blowing over mountain tops.

"The plane's cockpit is like sitting in a sardine can and you're a big sardine. There are about two inches at each side of your shoulders," Koppe said.

Sailplanes have one wheel for landing, near the front of the plane. Most of them also have a small wheel at each wing tip.

"Your landing speed gets slower and slower. Finally you slide to a stop and the plane tips over on one wing."

**Safe Sport**

Soaring is extremely safe, Koppe said. The flight speed is usually around 50 mph. He preprefers metal sailplanes to wooden ones.

"If you have a rough landing in a wooden sailplane and the cabin splits up, you get slivers of wood up your pants," he said. Metal cabins may dent in a crash but almost never fall apart.

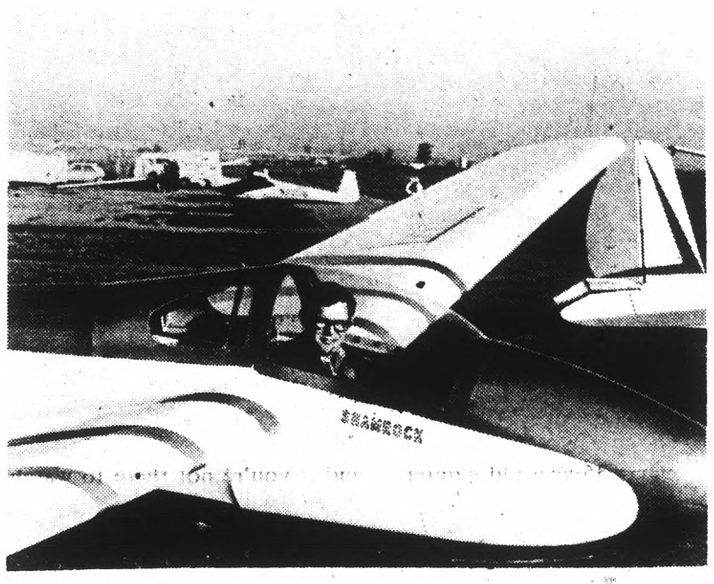
"You have to be a fool to get injured," he said.

Koppe offered some tips to avoid trouble.

- Don't fly too close to mountains or over rugged terrain.
- Don't fly when drunk.
- Don't ever enter thunder clouds. Your plane might be ripped apart.
- Don't fly after dusk. You can't find the airport and you can't see the power lines.

He has never been injured in his flights.

"Once I landed in a weed patch. Nobody was around to mind. My landing was seen from the airport. A trailer came out, the wings were taken off the plane. The whole thing was put into the trailer and we went back to the airport."




Lothar Koppe ready for sailplane take off.

Koppe usually glides over the Fremont hills, around Mission Peak. "I once worked an updraft of air over the Fremont General Motors plant," Koppe said.

The GM roof is so large that a strong current of air was created by the sun's reflection.

Soaring is a sport that most people can afford.

The Federal Aviation Agency grants student licenses at a minimum age of 14 to sailplane pilots.

The Sky Sailing Airport's soaring school in Fremont estimates the cost of qualifying for a beginner's license (not allowed to take up passengers) is $150 to $200. This includes private instruction and plane rental costs.

Koppe has been flying sailplanes for three years. He has a private soaring license and can fly passengers.

The planes he rents at Fremont have a 40-foot wing span and weigh about 380 pounds.

The towing charge to 2,500 feet is four dollars and the gliders rent for nine dollars an hour.

Koppe is so enthused about gliding that he flew last Christmas Day. Pictures of gliders are displayed in his metal shop office in A&I 131. He promotes the largest soaring club in the U.S. with a Soaring Society of America sticker pasted on his car and office windows.

He has taught at SF State for a year. He graduated here in Spring, 1967 and is working on his M.A. degree in design and industry. He plays the violin, has spent time scuba-diving and speaks French, German and Russian.

Demonstration glider flights from the Sky Sailing Airport cost five dollars.

Orwell's "1984" coming

# Computer vs. privacy

By Walter Covick

The right of personal privacy may soon be challenged by a computer.

"Whatever privacy remains for the American citizen," said Senator Edward Long, Democrat from Missouri, "it remains because the federal government is presently too inefficient to pull all its personal information files together."

**Computers**

This situation could be remedied almost immediately by a computer, designed to gather, process, compare and retrieve facts.

Information on personal histories could be compiled from the millions of Social Security, police, FBI, military and income tax files.

Computers are now being used to crack down on drivers, centralize police records, and by banks to keep track of persons with the same names.

The services a central storehouse of facts could provide are:

- Better government planning for health and welfare.
- Better marketing methods by industry.
- Tighter federal budget estimates.
- More efficient business practices.

**Do We Need It?**

But critics of man's reliance on machines wonder if we really need this information. Some believe the machine is tricking us into creating a need.

There is a possibility that our personal privacy will be left by the wayside. No longer would we be able to think and do as they wish. George Orwell's "1984" and Big Brother could be upon us before we realize it.

Recently a conference on privacy was held at the University of Chicago and the issue of personal right versus computers became the central concern.

Arthur Miller from the University of Michigan illustrated one of the many dilemmas by reminding his audience that the Freedom of Information Act was passed "in furtherance of the public's right to know."

**Danger**

But this right could be dangerous, he said. It may force disclosure of information that originally was given the government in strict confidence.

Much of this information is available now without a central computer setup. The real danger is that centralization of this information might prove an excuse for using it.

If this centralized knowledge bank became a reality, control could be a problem.

**Control**

Information innocently given by a citizen or by an investigator could be damaging in the wrong hands upless adequate security measures were taken.

Computers large enough to store this voluminous information would cost millions of dollars and this alone would put it under government control.

The government could find the benefits derived from a central knowledge bank might not be worth the problems it would cause.

Undertaking a centralized computer system might well undermine the citizen's private and personal well being . . . as well as his pocketbook.

# Icarus on collision course with Earth

By John Leighty

Wild predictions of the end of the earth will flourish as June draws nearer.

This speculation by messiahs and prophets of doom is due to the astronomical possibility of a collision between earth and the planetoid Icarus.

Both the danger and improbability of such a collision was explained recently by C. Sharp Cook, head of the Naval Radiation Physics Division, at Hunter's Point.

**Destroy Everything**

"If Icarus collides with earth the explosion, if occurring over Sacramento, would destroy everything from Chico to San Jose," Cook said.

As Cook spoke, his forehead wrinkled slightly. His deep grey eyes gazed sharply at a star map.

"However, it is very improbable that such a collision will occur," he said. The words squeaked from his narrow lips.

The famous meteor crater in Arizona is four-fifths of a mile wide and four-fifths of a mile deep, Cook said. The energy need to form this crater was equivalent to a 20 Megaton explosion.

**Football Field**

The size of the meteor releasing this energy had to be about one-half the size of a football field, Cook said. Icarus is one mile in diameter, 3500 times this size.

One meteor one-half the size of a football field has hit the earth this century.

In 1908, it exploded in the atmosphere over Siberia. It resembled a nuclear detonation. A Vanaberra farmer sitting on his porch 36 miles from the blast was thrown several yards and felt a heat wave.

Optical effects were seen 360 miles away. Shock waves were recorded as far away as Berlin.

**Burn Berkeley**

This size explosion over Berkeley would burn Pittsburg, Walnut Creek and San Francisco.

Icarus can be located a month in advance. Astronomers will then be able to predict whether there will be an impact with earth.

If the planetoid does have a collision orbit, what can be done to prevent a disaster? Cook wasn't very optimistic.

**Evacuate**

"We could evacuate the area to be hit," he said. "There isn't very much else that could be done."

Use of atomic weapons?

"Well," Cook said, "any nuclear explosion would break it into smaller pieces. What would be created would be about 1,000 chunks about one-half the size of a football field. These would stay in orbit, and one or two will hit us every 19 years for the next 400 years."

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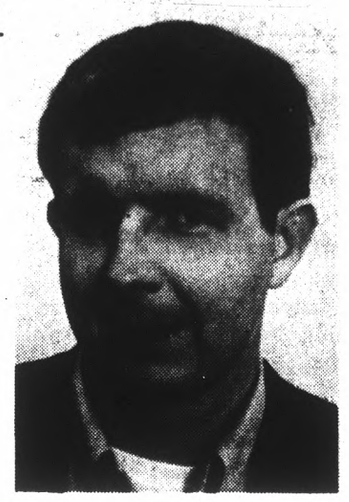
# SCHOLARS OR PREACHERS



Bill Barlow

**By Marshall Windmiller**

During the controversy over the decision of the History Department not to retain the services of Messrs. Juan Martinez and Richard Fitzgerald, the March 14 "Daily Gater" quoted an unnamed member of the student History Caucus as saying, "Objectivity is an entirely discredited concept, but the department still tries to follow it. Professors should be hired to teach their subjects from their particular points of view: the department should make conscious, honest decisions about what biases they want represented on the faculty, rather than doing it "objectively" and getting mostly conservatives."

This point of view is fairlv common among members of the activist student left. The basic theory goes something like this: No man can divorce himself from his experience, but rather views the world through "eyeglasses" tinted by that experience. Everybody's "glasses" are different, and there is no basis for saying that any one set of them is any better than any other. Moreover, there is no way to view the world without these "glasses" of personal experience, and, therefore, there is no such thing as an "objective" view of reality. This being the case, it is argued, there is no objective basis for deciding the qualifications of a professor, and both students and faculty are equally qualified to decide on the basis of their own experience.

### Radical Reconstruction

A similar line of reasoning is adopted by Bill Barlow in his article "The Battle for Academia" in the March 20 "Open Process." The article is a plea for "a complete radical reconstruction of the university" with equal student representation on curriculum planning committees, and hiring, retention, and firing committees among other things. Basing his analysis on the latest MAX evaluations of professors, Barlow endorses the argument that since students are "best aware of whether or not their education is meeting their needs, then they are best qualified to judge the merit of the courses they participate in and the competence of those who teach those courses." Barlow concludes from the data in MAX that "both Martinez and Fitzgerald are much better qualified to teach, in student minds, than a good number of other History professors."

Juan Martinez

I would like to leave aside the debatable questions of whether MAX deals with the most important factors relating to competence, and whether its sampling technique produces data representative of student opinion. Instead I would like to look at other indicators of competence and "objectivity" or "bias." Specifically, for purposes of illuminating the basic theoretical question, I would like to examine the book, "Three Cases of Communism," which the author, Juan Martinez, frequently refers to as one of the accomplishments that establishes his competence to teach at San Francisco State. The book was published by the William C. Brown Book Company of Dubuque, Iowa, in 1964.

### Brazil, Cuba, Mexico

Mr. Martinez' book deals with Cuba, Brazil, and Mexico, but Cuba receives the most extensive treatment. It is a book which makes a number of important judgments about United States policy and about the Castro government, as the following excerpts reveal:

"Castro's Cuba is our best case against communism: things may be bad in East Germany, or in other Soviet satellite countries and Red China, but nothing is so close and concrete as communist failures in Cuba, ninety miles from the United States and in the middle of the Caribbean for all Latin America to see . . ." (p. 6)

### Batista's Cuba

"Batista's Cuba was nothing to be proud of but Cubans never stood in long lines beginning at 4:00 a.m. to get stingy amounts of food. In Batista's last year, 1958, Cubans earned an average of $373 a year, second highest wage earners in Latin America and with the United States nearby as a great warehouse of purchaseable goods, they never lacked for what they needed and could afford . . ." (p. 7)

"Castro and Communism have failed . . ." (p. 9)

". . . American politics has no national or international objectives: democracy seeks nothing except to let the individual say for himself what his own goals will be within the limits of law and order . . ." (p. 10)

"Castro, Guevara, Raul and the other leaders were in a position to begin the most profound phase of Cuban history. They were on the brink, the threshold of a new way of life for the Cuban people, but these brave, brash, foolish young men instead of a new beginning ushered in one of the most tragic periods not only in Cuban history but in the history of mankind. The building and expanding of a nation takes thought and care; they, instead, used fear and force. The whirling and wheeling of the next three years, succeeding the triumph, were years in which the Cuban people were thoroughly betrayed . . ." (pp. 26-27)

### U.S versus Castro

"The clash between the United States and Castrol comes very largely out of the grasping, seizing and confiscating efforts of the Institute of Agrarian Reform . . . (p. 33) [Note: the Institute was headed by Ernesto "Che" Guevara.—M.W.]

Marshall Windmiller

"The Alliance for Progress with all its faults is the best hope for upgrading life in Latin America. The Alliance for Progress carries no hint of United States political domination . . ." (p. 132)

### Extravagant Conclusion

There are many things that can be said about these excerpts and about the book as a whole, but the most important is that they and it present a very distorted and one-sided view of the Cuban revolution. For example, there was no conclusive evidence in 1964, nor is there any today, that "Castro and Communism have failed," as Mr. Martinez asserts, and there was plenty of evidence then, as there is now, that the Alliance for Progress carried a good deal more than a hint of United States political domination. One wonders how a scholar, properly trained in the gathering, evaluation, and explication of evidence could draw such extravagant conclusions as are contained in Mr. Martinez' book. While I have no special expert knowledge on Latin America, I would nevertheless be willing to defend the propositions that the Cuban revolution has been more of a success than a failure, and that American policy through the Alliance for Progress and otherwise, has indeed attempted to dominate all of Latin America. I would also challenge almost every conclusion in the passages cited above.

However, it is not my purpose here to discuss Cuba or the questionable value of Mr. Martinez' book. Rather I wish to use it to illustrate the problems created by the theories of Mr. Barlow, the unnamed History Caucus member, and others. If we are going to throw out the concept of objectivity and simply decide who should be on the faculty on the basis of what biases we want represented, then how do we deal with an individual like Mr. Martinez? His case creates particularly difficult problems because he is now associating himself with the pro-Cuban Third World Liberation Front and with political positions which are a complete reversal of the positions he took in his book. Yet when he discusses his qualifications for a teaching position on the faculty he offers the book as evidence of his competence. If he were to be hired on the ideal faculty of Mr. Barlow and others, for which of his biases would he be chosen —the one in the book, or the one that he currently exhibits? Or should he be considered as a sort of all-purpose, super-flexible scholar who would adjust his biases to the current fashion?

### Wrong Question

I suspect that these are the wrong questions to pose when considering the competence of a faculty member. Better questions would be: What kind of method does he use in his work? Is he careful to search for all the evidence? Does he weigh it judiciously and draw conclusions from it carefully? Is he aware of his own bias and does he try to keep it under control? Does he give careful attention to evidence which does not support his position? Finally, is he able to train students to do these things?

Some people would use the word "objective" to describe a professor who took this kind of painstaking care. I prefer the word, scholarly. I assume this sort of thing is what Mr. Barlow means wen he refers in his article to "priggish notions of scholarship." I can understand his aversion to it, for it imposes on the practitioner a discipline which is incompatible with the role Mr. Barlow is attempting to play, a role best exemplified the day he stood with a disorderly group of hecklers in the corridor of the Humanities Building and shouted obscenities at the Chairman of the History Department.

### Student Views

There are two questions that are central to the hiring and retention of faculty in a university. First, what are the criteria by which competence is judged? Second, who is to make the judgment? The tradition has been to use criteria similar to those I have outlined, and scholars have waged a long, honorable, and continuing struggle to secure and preserve for themselves the right to determine who is competent and who is not. This struggle has been waged against politicians, know-nothings, tyrants, mobs, and ignoramuses down through the centuries, and it is likely to continue. Professors do not always make good judgments, and like any professional group, they have their share of incompetents in the ranks. In my opinion, there might be fewer incompetents if student views were given greater weight. Students, the scholars of the future, should have a voice in these determinations commensurate with their abilities and their willingness to accept responsibility. It is therefore regrettable that the demand for "student power" on this campus appears to be the preserve of mediocrities and miscreants whose constant pressure is driving competent faculty from the College and making recruitment exceedingly difficult.

# Democratic nomination race is thrown wide open

(continued from page 1)

has not yet started his campaign in earnest. Concerned, as he was in his brother's campaign in 1960, with peaking too soon, he is building steam slowly – aiming at blitzing McCarthy in Indiana and later in California. By the latter primary the Kennedy machine will be in high gear and moving fast, and it is doubtful that the McCarthy forces can contain it.

Kennedy will also doubtless benefit from considerable defections from the McCarthy ranks as he gathers steam. Indeed, he has already as many workers have moved over to his camp.

### Kennedy's Problems

But Kennedy has his problems too – serious ones.

He faces no small amount of opposition from the electorate because of his "ruthless" image as well as charges of opportunism arising from his late entry into the race.

A more serious problem is how he is going to handle the Democratic Governors and the party machinery they control – as well as their most likely candidate, Hubert Humphrey.

For Humphrey is a possible, even probable, candidate. He undoubtedly is Johnson's choice, and, although the President has stayed away from any official annoitment he can be expected to oil the machinery covertly.

### A Humphrey Win

A factor in this is that a Humphrey win -- both in August and November – could serve as a vindication for Johnson's policies, for Humphrey could run as little less than the administration's standard bearer, albeit sufficiently divorced from Johnson to avoid any stigma on Vietnam.

Humphrey breakfasted with the President following his return Mexico early this week, after which Johnson conferred with Democratic congressional leaders. At that time Johnson declined to offer either support for an existing candidate or suggestions for one who might receive his support.

Which is as it should be if Humphrey is to run. If the New Hampshire and Wisconsin primaries showed anything, they revealed a deep division within the party over the administration's policies. Open support from the President at this time could well be the kiss of death for any Democratic hopeful – and Johnson knows it.

And it is with Humphrey that Kennedy has his biggest headache with the Democratic governors.

### Governor's Meeting

A meeting of the 24 Democratic governors has been called for April 15, with the stated purpose of discussing a possible coalition behind a single Democratic candidate – a search for the party unity that the Republicans have apparently found.

This bodes ill for the Kennedy forces – for two reason.

Kennedy has little support within the close circle of Democratic governors. The majority are from the Southern states, and Kennedy's civil rights activities, both in and out of the Attorney General's office, have not particularly endeared him to them. They also, as a group, are of a much more conservative bent than the Senator and do not share his dovish views on Vietnam.

Only one, Hoff of Vermont, has openly supported Kennedy either for the Presidency or on Vietnam.

### "Stop Bobby"

Also, the upcoming caucus has all the earmarks of a "stop Bobby" drive engineered from the White House.

Democratic governors traditionally wield considerable control over their state's party machinery, and collectively, they represent 1094 delegates to a convention which requires only 1312 for nomination.

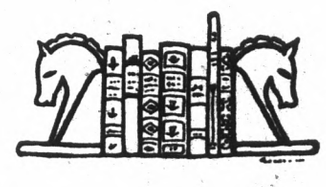
They also hold 233 of the 270 electoral votes needed for victory in November.

### Not for Kennedy

This is a petent combination, but not for Kennedy.

A more likely recipient of their affections is Humphrey, balanced off with a conservative like Texas Governor John Connally as Vice-President, all with the blessings of the White House.

Whether Kennedy can surmount these obstacles remains to be seen.



# HARE SPEAKS OUT

"THOSE WHO TRANSLATE THE CRY FOR 'FREEDOM NOW' INTO VIOLENCE ARE THE CULPRITS."

# 'Black students suffer dualism'

Nathan Hare, 34, is coordinator of the Black Studies curriculum on campus. This is his first semester here.

He taught sociology for six years at Howard University after receiving his PhD from the University of Chicago. He also attended Langston University, an all-black college.

Hare is a native of Slick, Oklahoma, where he was raised on a sharecropper's farm.

The following is a conversation between Hare and Phoenix reporter Steve Toomajian.

*Toomajian: The college campus in this country, with SF State a prime example, seems to be a center for revolutionary ideas.*

*The predominantly white college, in particular, has become the focus for leaders and future leaders of the black revolution. Why is this so?*

Hare: Even though they don't permit as much freedom as they want to believe, these colleges do have more freedom and a greater spirit of inquiry than the typical, so-called Negro college.

This intellectual activity rubs off on the student. The black student becomes concerned just as you have white students who are concerned.

Except that whatever the problem the white students encounter, the black students get that plus the dual problem of being black and being rejected to some extent.

The black students commute a great deal from their own black community to the college and they get this daily sense of discrepancy.

And they can feel very harshly that what they get in this sort of white milieu is not really relevant to the kind of world in which they have to live and work.

So they get pretty much upset about that and want to do something about it.

*Toomajian: Only 3 percent or 4 percent of the student body at SF State is black, and this figure is a drastic drop from the 11 percent of a few years ago.*

*And yet the amount of organization by black students among themselves is greater than ever before.*

Hare: You see, much of the black student militancy is a reflection of black militancy in the rest of American society.

The black movement is more alienated from white society than ever, and this rubs off on the black student coming from the black community.

*Toomajian: Probably the biggest reason for there being so few black students on this campus is that the public educational system has not changed significantly enough . . .*

Hare: Yes, this is the whole point. So much of educational attainment is motivation. And the nature of the curriculum is to omit blacks almost exclusively.

They're mentioned in passing as having been slaves. And once a year they'll have a Negro History Week to spotlight a few Uncle Toms, although that might be too harsh a term to use.

So you tend to shun that which does not recognize you and give you a sense of true participation and meaning.

All this helps to explain that feeling of entrapment, where you're continually lured by expectations of wealth and status on television screens, newspapers, magazines and movies.

You see others in the fancy cars and you're told you should get ahead and yet the people around you aren't doing it too much.

You're told you have to go through school and do this and that, and it all seems such a big chore. It's a chore for anybody.

But compounded with the fact that psychologically it does not relate to you, then you have the chore intensified.

A person tends to be motivated to give up.

This sense of defeatism is reinforced and magnified by the models of failures which prevail.

And due to the black youths' lack of opportunity in the past, any opportunities which may emerge are viewed with suspicion.

As an additional sort of reaction you can develop a negative definition of things which the middle class persons uses for social acceptance, such as their kind of music or studying a great deal.

It might become derogatory to spend much time with books. It might be more "in" to be good in cards.

If books aren't as relevant to you as they are to your white classmate, then you disdain that area and push over to some other areas such as entertainment or athletics or whatever. And you try to excel in that because it is prestigious to do so.

It's the human tendency to try to adapt to the prevailing situation.

*Toomajian: What is the value, then, of a Black Studies program on this campus?*

Hare: Well, it has so many ramifications. The mere hope of a Black Studies program would give the black student some anticipation of a stake in the college and what the college can prepare him for.

In addition to that, Black Studies goes beyond the mere provision of a motivational force to the utilitarian aspects.

We must be able to maneuver concretely within our predicament. So we need to have black economics, politics, and so on.

The black students may become teachers or preachers or social workers or lawyers. But having had a sequence of Black Studies courses on the side, they will be prepared to work in the black community, and they will be committed at varying levels

Nathan Hare, coordinator of Black Studies

to the black struggle.

*Toomajian: But the fact that there is a Black Studies program is an obvious implication that there was something lacking in what was already here.*

*If this is so, a lot more is needed to make this a really good educational institution.*

Hare: First of all, let me say that Black Studies has not been instituted to the extent that it should be. So you can't evaluate Black Studies on the basis of what we've been able to do up to this point.

It's still in the beginning stage, which as you said, suggests that what prevailed in the past was not sufficient.

Many people refuse to redefine old ways of doing things, because that would mean learning things they didn't know before.

Certainly grownups get too complacent sometimes, and students should express their dislike for the staid, perfunctory type of required courses which characterize most colleges.

*Toomajian: It's encouraging that Black Studies courses are becoming part of the established curriculum.*

Hare: This is essential. If the Black Studies program is not accepted and institutionalized by the college, Black Studies would only be a secod class curriculum.

It needs to be infused into the established curriculum a lot more than it is now.

*Toomajian: What's the advantage of being active in a revolutionary way on the college campus rather than exclusively in the black community?*

Hare: The college is a place, theoretically, that provides a model to which the people of the community will turn for social change and improvement of society.

One of the failures of American colleges in general, let alone as regards blacks, is that they have not taken the lead in this. They just sit back and reflect the changes in society at large.

So I think the black students have to begin where they are, which is on the college campus where they have a chance for people to listen to them.

They should be working in the community as well, and in fact they are doing that. They're doing what they feel they have to do.

*Toomajian: When Bobby Seale of Huey Newton is quoted in the newspaper as saying the now familiar phrase "by any means necessary," a lot of white people interpret that as a synonym for violence.*

*They put those words into that narrow definition and by doing so immediately find a justification for blocking any constructive . . .*

Hare: Those who translate the cry for "freedom now" into violence are the culprits.

They should stop trying to keep their little egos up front and stop getting hysterical at this phrase and that phrase.

The persons who are really patriotic would be trying to understand what is going on so they can work out some solutions.

The situation we have now is tantamount to a person who has some sores. Instead of trying to get at the cause of the sores he gets angry at the sores and tears at them.

Even though the sores are hurting and making him look unattractive he could tolerate that in order to understand and cure the true malady.

And I think this is the same thing that must be transferred to our social situation.

Your parents and grandparents failed to do it. We can't go on forever failing this way, because the thing only gets worse.

*Toomajian: But in white society the whole bag is away from any introspection at all. I don't see where it's going to change very quickly, except that I see lot of hope on the college campus with groups like the Black Students Union. I think they're having an effect on the white students, too.*

Hare: Hopefully they'll have an effect, in turn, on the white community. I think that you have indicated a job which you and others need to do.

Spread this around to the white community.

Even though it won't change overnight, as you say, there's no excuse not to get started so that change will come about as fast as possible.

*Toomajian: To what extent do you think the BSU—aside from developing ideas—is making change in the black community?*

Hare: They are tutoring elementary, junior high, and senior high school students, trying to give them a new self image.

They're getting the kids interested in education, and getting them involved in the black struggle even at an early age.

They're trying to make the grownups aware, too, and trying to get the black bourgeoisie out of its make-believe orientation.

*Toomajian: The BSU is caught occasionally in a hangup where in one way they're being revolutionary—that is, totally opposed to the present institutional way of doing things.*

*And yet to a certain extent they have to work through that established institution to get what they want.*

Hare: Any collective enterprise involves various views as to the way things should be. This naturally brings conflicts and contradictions and paradoxes.

There is no one way of doing things.

Even the revolutionary endeavor is not a one-way thing. So revolution would involve a rejection of all things on one level and on another occasion it might involve working within the established social system.

*Toomajian: The black students really aren't so bogged down by that dualism. But the white people are confused by it. They become angry, and I believe their anger is born out of confusion.*

Hare: They must make an effort to learn rather than sit back and make definitions out of fear and ignorance.

Change in people has to be self-directed, from their own spirit. This is why we've had such a conflict over the whites' participation in the black movement.

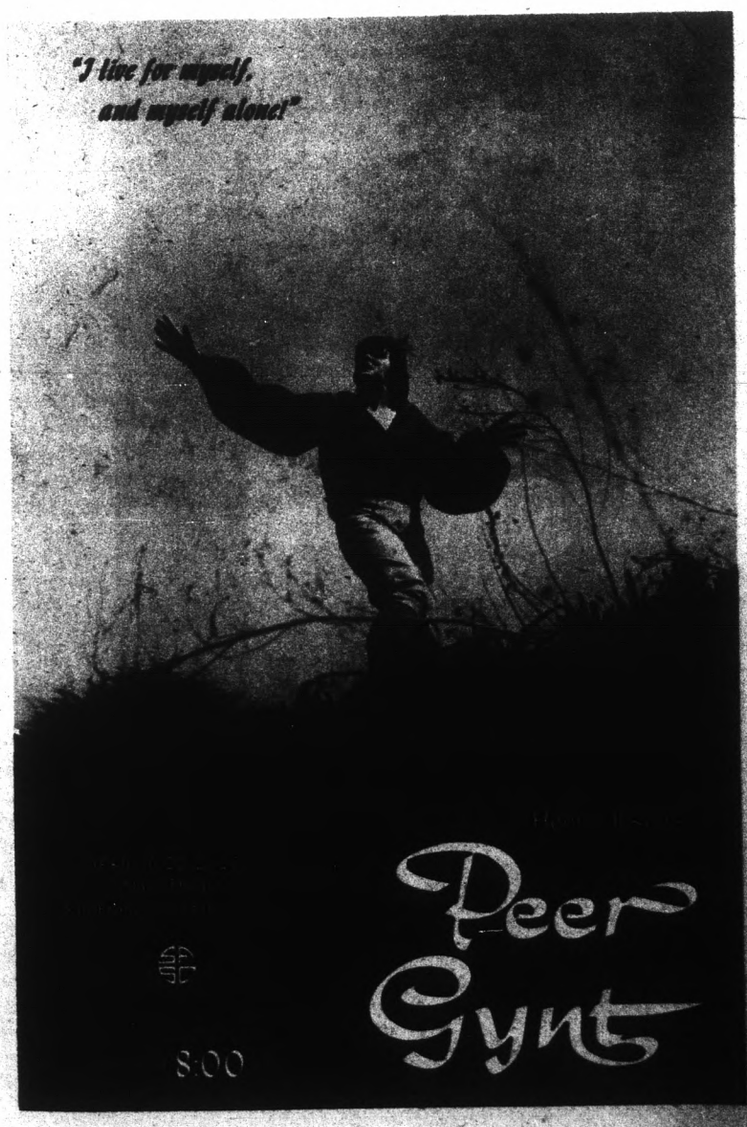
There's that great tendency to try to tell the blacks which direction to go rather than to let the blacks have some significant say in their own direction.

I'm much appalled by the way whites seem to be able to absorb any black movement. As soon as you try to start something black, then everyone has his plan on how to bring it into the general society and liquidate it.

This is not to say there aren't contributions that whites can make. But their great tendency is to say "we have the answer."

When black people reject that attitude, as they're doing now, then the white people say "tell us how to change."

But the group in need of change will have to direct that change on its own.



VERN SMITH

# The weakest link

The sudden reversal of the SF State baseball team from lofty winners to the ranks of the also-rans brings back the nostalgic days of my little-league career when I almost single-handedly led my team to undisputed possession of last place of our division, a perfect zero won, 22 lost record.

Dissension among my fellow 13 year olds, led ultimately to our downfall, I recall. For more often than not, blame for all our losses fell on one team member – usually me.

I cannot figure out why I ever took up the sport in the first place, since I heard often enough from disgruntled teammates, the phrase, "aw you can't play no baseball." But I was not so perturbed as I was of the nagging suspicion that they were right. We played and practiced on a high school football field that had an upper and lower level, and most of my playing time was divided between those two places: under the hill and on top of the hill.

The players on top of the hill were supposedly the best, while we who cavorted beneath the hilltop were considered the least talented, moving to the top only when the better players didn't show up.

During my first year I only saw the top of the hill on two occasions, entering and leaving the ballpark. I progressed steadily my second year though, playing only two games at the lower level.

Fielding was probably the strongest part of my game, that is to say it was better than my hitting, which was atrocious.

Equipment was limited to us, having only a handful of old bats at our disposal. I was fondest of a type called the "Louisville Slugger" which weighed almost as much as I did, and was longer than both my arms. On the advice of the older, wiser little-leaguers, the 15 and 16 year olds, I "choked up" on the bat in order to swing at the ball. There were, obviously, problems.

I had to choke up almost to the end of the bat to swing it, and whenever I failed to connect with the ball – which was often, the protruding end of the stick would whack me solidly in the ribs.

It was a painful way to strike out.

Next to me, the weakest link on our team had to be our catcher, Big Joe. I am sure we would have loved to call Joe a appropriate nickname, like Fatso or Tubby, but in addition to considerable bulk, Joe also carried around a sometimes disagreeable disposition.

Often, I believe, I came into abuse which rightfully should have been Joe's, but it was easier to give me, a mere 110 pounder "what for" than the clearly ominous Joe.

The Fat Man was an imposing figure at the plate. A "hitter's hitter," as his father used to yell from the football bleachers when Joe strided, or rather waddled up to bat. For all his power, however, Joe was not the baserunner's baserunner, and that was the rub.

It was rare indeed for Big Joe to reach any further than first base on even the longest of hits, and the 60 feet to first from home plate must have seemed like 60 miles to Joe.

He always gave it a whale of a try tough, huffing and puffing all the way only to have the ball reach there long before he did.

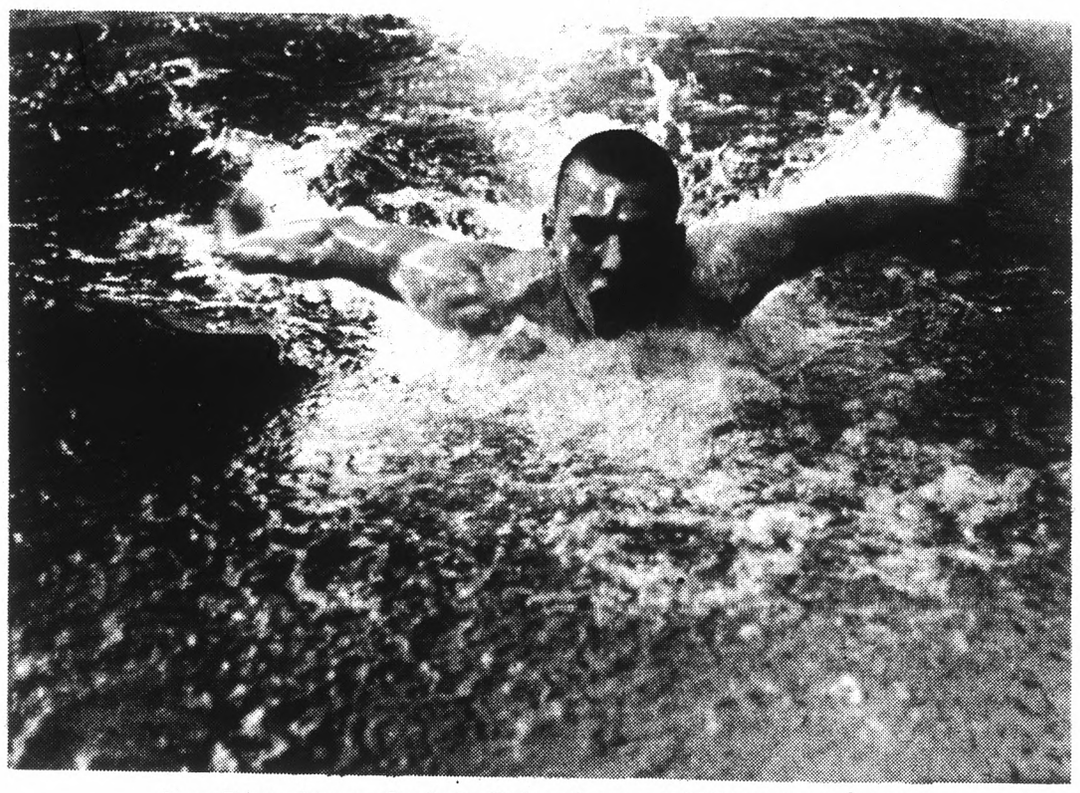
Joe's nemesis though was his own teammate, and our best pitcher, Manny Webster.

Manny was the only Cat on the block who's parents could afford a television set and he never missed an opportunity to observe the big-league pitchers in action, then imitate their lengthy prelude to actually throwing the ball.

The problem was that it was difficult for the beefy Joe to remain in the standard squatting-type position of catchers while Manny enacted his rigamarole of bubble gum chewing and hand wiping on the mound.

Indeed, the actual squat itself was a monumental accomplishment for the big fellow and the fact that he held it long enough to receive the pitch, was more than enough I always thought. Then I never had a soft spot in my heart for Manny.

He had committed what I have always considered the cardinal sin of Little-League Baseball: Manny, a mere pitcher, preceded me in the batting line-up, making me the ninth and final man to bat.



Larry Rogers shows perfect butterfly form in a recent SF State merman practice.

# STATE SWIMMER BREAKS FIVE RECORDS

By Bob Forsberg

Doctors have said recently that swimming is one of the best exercizes for physical well-being and may be an important factor in lengthening man's life span.

Larry Rogers, SF State's outstanding swimmer, may not be swimming for life but at times it sure seems so.

Rogers has had an amazing season for the Gator swimmers, breaking five individual records and swimming a leg in a relay record. At the Pacific Coast Regionals in Fresno, he broke these records: 400 yard individual medley in 4:36.2; 200 yard individual medley in 2:07.8, 1650 yard free style in 11:04, and the 500 yard free style in 5:16.9 at a dual meet with the USF Dons.

**Endurance**

Rogers spends most of his waking hours swimming; during the off season he plays water polo. He attributes his swimming talents to natural ability and hard training. This exhausting physical discipline includes weight-lifting and two work-outs a day at 7 a.m. and 3 p.m. For endurance he eats wheat germ oil, and gets plenty of rest.

Rogers, started this rugged training schedule in his junior year in high school at Visallia. He went on to make Junior College All-American at the College of Sequoia. His team took the Valley conference championship two years in a row.

"I came to SF State because of the coach," he said. "Dr. Hansen helped me quite a bit He's the guy who's made me."

Rogers said that swimming has done a lot for him "I don't know whether I'd even be going to college it it weren't for swimming," he said.

In March Rogers went to Atlanta, Ga. to compete in the NCAA small college swimming and diving championships. He said that the highest moment of his career came at the Pacific Coast Regionals where he qualified for the NCAA meet.

Rogers form was off in Atlanta, he failed to qualify, his teammate Jim Robertson took 11th place in the 200 yard breast stroke. This established a new SF State record of 2:21 flat.

The SF State team took eighth place in the PCR's and fourth in conference competition. Overall the team was 6-7.

Tyred wheel — Larry Maatz

# The guitar pluckers go racing

Dickie Smothers and Nick Reynolds are swapping their guitars for Formula B cars this weekend at Cotati. They'll both be up on Crabahm BT 21-C's, Black Jack's newest and fastest creation to date.

Reynolds appears to have the immediate edge, although both the boys will face some stiff competition from the locals.

Nick was running second at the Daytona ARRC in his old car – a Bourgeault Formula C – when he was sidelined with oiling botherments. He's been in and out of racing for quite a while now, and established a reputation for fast, consistent driving. His active return in a newer, faster car should be interesting to watch.

Smothers, on the other hand, lacks the experience that Reynolds enjoys. His first test against strong competition was at Green Valley where he didn't do so well – taking seventh overall in a Lotus Super 7.

But little Dickie seems to be taking his racing seriously. He finished a course with the Jim Russell School of Race Driving last year – with accolades from his instructors – and is now taking a post-graduate course from NASCAR leadfoot Curtis Turner.

But, serious or not, a race course and a school course aren't quite the same thing.

We'll wait and see.

* * * * * * * * *

I'll be headed for Willow Springs over the holidays to test the new Lotus 51 and its Legrand counterpart, and there's an outside chance that one of the new Bobsy Vees will be available for a quick run.

Assuming I don't do something stupid and get on my head I'll let you know how things turn out.

# Confident runner says two records will fall

By Glenn Schwarz

He makes it sound like it's as easy as a walk from the Commons to the Gymnasium.

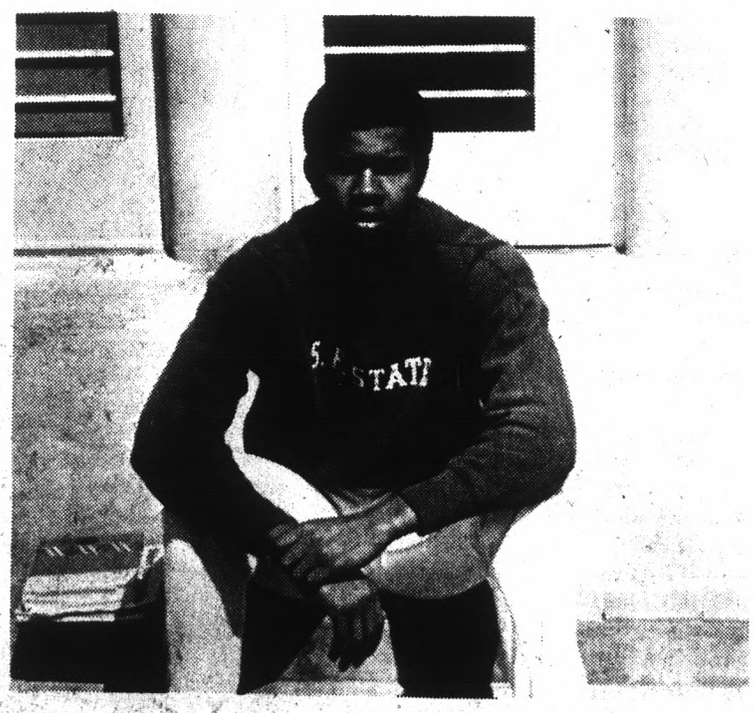
"I go out and stretch for a while, run a mile, stretch a little more and then more or less run whatever I feel I need to."

That's how sophomore speedster Curt Williams describes a typical daily workout for him on the Gator track. From listening to the casual way he goes about staying in shape, you'd never believe that he's zeroing in on two Gator track records, the 440 and 220-yard dash marks.

**Confident**

Although the 6-3 sprinter feels that he can erase both marks from the books, he says the 440 one of 48.2 should go first. Williams turned in a 50.5 in the Gators' second meet of the year and last week he was timed in 50.0 for a 440 leg in the sprint medley relay at the Davis Relays.

This weekend against Sacramento State and UC Davis he's confident he'll dip under 50.0 for the first time this season. In driving for the school record of 21.0 in the 220, he also promises to do better than 22.0 this week. dence is the word for the 19-year old speed burner from Rodeo.



Relaxing after one of his usual workouts, sprinter Curtis Williams predicts that he will top two Gator track marks.

After this weekend Williams is looking forward to meeting stiff competition from two CS Hayward stars. One has done better than 94.0 in the 440 and the other has stopped the watches in 21.5 in the 220. "If I can beat those two I'll know that I'm the best," says Williams.

**Biologist**

Williams has been a real workhorse; besides running the 440 and mile relay events. "I like running the quarter mile and the leg in the 440 relay the best," he said. Track coach Elvin Johnson calls him "a strong, tough one."

Williams was a member of the Gator basketball team, but it didn't take him long to get into shape for the grueling days of running in four events that would undo many track stars. "I'm always in great shape," he says.

"On the morning of the meet I usually don't eat too much, maybe just a hamburger or two," says Williams. Obviously he also possesses a first-class digestive system.

Williams is majoring in biology and says he might go into research. Before then, though, he's looking forward to three years of conference and probably regional and national competition. Don't bet that more research won't be done about him before he's doing the researching.

Tiny Sioux Falls College, located in the Black Hills of South Dakota, continued in 1953 to demonstrate the "loser" image of the area started by General Custer when they posted the worst record in the college basketball ranks, 0-19.

# Ruggers Beat Santa Cruz

The SF Rugby Club did it again beating the University of California, Santa Cruz Saturday, 14-8.

After demolishing the Santa Cruz ruggers 14-0 the previous Saturday at Golden Gate Park, the Gator ruggers trailed 8-3 at the end of the first half.

A few "fist-fights" and "good" rugby characterized the play throughout the battle. Steve Harper, Harvey Nicholson, Ed Landucci, Jack Burgett and Bruce Wilcox all made tries for the Gators.

SF State's John Rotelli lost his pants early in the beef and played most of the match in his jock-strap. In the final eight minutes the Gators came from behind to score three tries. After that we were never headed.

# Only scraps salvaged for SF spikers

By Glenn Schwarz

Don't believe that all trouble occurs in the south "in the heat of the night."

Last Saturday the Gator track team was part of the northern movie version of "In the Heat of the Day" at UC Davis; today they're still licking their wounds, inflicted mostly by the talented Nevada Wolfpack.

The Wolves from Reno made a shambles of the non-scoring Davis Relays by running, jumping and throwing their way to 10 first place finishes in the 16 events. They shattered two meet records and two stadium marks.

**Scraps**

The only scraps the Gators picked up were one second and three third places. The second was taken by long jumper Wes Franklin with a leap of 22-3/4.

The 440 relay squad of Curt Williams, John O'Hara, Lou Moore and Reggie Walker pulled in third; they lowered the school record from 43.3 to 43.1. The two-mile relay quartet of Jon Heinstein, Don Walker, Steve Noland and Wally Kohnert also took a third with a time of 7:57.9, led by Heinstein's 880 of 1:57.7.

The other third was captured by team captain Roger Mialocq in the javelin with a toss of 185-4 3/4, seven feet farther than his previous best.

Gator mentor Elvin Johnson cited injuries as the Gators main problem, especially the rash of muscle pulls that have plagued long jumpers Franklin and Al Bowens and distance man Heinstein.

**Leg**

Johnson said he was pleased to see Heinstein running back into shape. "Jon ran his 1:57 leg in that relay with a heavily taped thigh and looked very promising. He also turned in a good 1320 leg in the distance medley relay.

Saturday the Gator thinclads travel to Sacramento State for a triangular affair with the Hornets and UC Davis, beginning at 1 p. m. Johnson rates the Hornets as a "real power in the conference," but he feels the Gators can hold their own against the Aggies.

## Gators open here

The Gators will open their 1968 football season Sept. 21 at Cox Stadium against the Santa Clara Broncos, the only team to defeat the Gators last season.

The six-year schedule recently released also shows the addition of Southern Oregon as a Gator foe.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